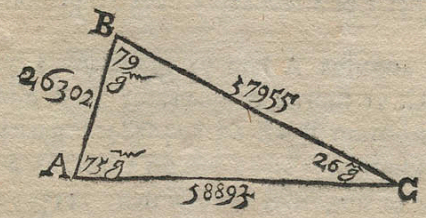
*ſumma facta ex logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, relinquit differentialem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem.*

Quia, vt aggregatum crurum ad differentiam crurum ita tangens ſemi-aggregati ſuorum oppoſitorum angulorum, ſe habet ad tangentem ſemi-differentiæ eorundem. Vnde analoga ſunt, & (per prop. 1. cap. 2. lib. 1.) eorundem differentiæ ſeu exceſſus ſunt æquales. Neceſſariò igitur (per prop. 4. cap. 2. lib. 1.) concludimus vt ſupra.

## Corollarium.

*Vnde ex duobus cruribus, & angulo comprehenſo, innoteſcunt (per hanc) anguli reliqui oppoſiti: atque inde (per præmiſſam) reliquum latus.*

Nam ſubducto logarithmo aggregati crurum, à ſumma facta ex logarithmo differentiæ crurum, & differentiali ſemi aggregati oppoſitorum angulorum additis, proueniet differentialis ſemi-differentiæ eorundem angulorum: qui ſemi-differentia addita ad ſemi-aggregatum dictum, proueniet angulus maior, & ſubſtracta minor.



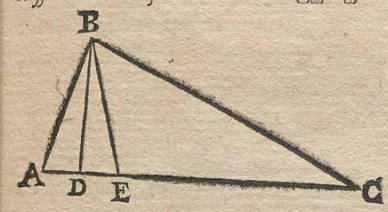

Vt repetiti ſuperioris obliquanguli ABC dentur crura, A B. 26302, & B C. 57955, & angulus compræhenſus B. 79 graduum. Quærantur autem reliqui anguli A. & C. Aggregatum crurum A B. & B C eſt 84257, eiuſque logarithmus eſt 24738819 — o. differentia autem eorundem A B, & B C eſt 31653, eiuſq; Logarithm. eſt 34529210 — o. Quumque B angulus detur 79 g erit (per 1. huius) aggregatum angulorum A & C, graduum 101, ſemi-aggregatum verò 50 g 36, cuius differentialis eſt — 1931766, quo ad 34529210 — o addito, fient 32597444 — o. hinc ablatis 24738819 — proueniet † 7858625 differentialis graduum 24.36, qui ſunt ſemi-differentia angulorum A & C quæſitorum. Hanc ergo ſemi-differentiam 24. 36 adde ad ſe



ad ſemi-aggregatum 59.36, fient 75 gradus, pro angulo A quæſitorum maiore, & ſubſtrahe eoſdem 24 1/2 gradus ab eiſdem 50 1/2 gradibus, & relinquentur 26 gradus pro angulo B quæſitorum minore.

## Definitio.

*In obliquangulis vera baſis ſemper eſt vel aggregatum caſuum: & tunc differentia caſuum baſis alterna vocatur: vel vera baſis eſt differentia caſuum: & tum aggregatum caſuum vocamus alternam.*




Vt trianguli A B C, caſus minor eſt A D: caſus maior eſt D C. Caſuum aggregatum A C eſt baſis vera. Et in hoc triangulo aufer caſum minorem A D, ſeu ei æqualem D E à caſu maiore D C, relinquetur differentia caſuum E C, quam baſim alternam vocamus. Contrà verò in triangulo E B C caſus minor eſt D E (cui æquatur D A) Caſus maior eſt D C, & caſuum differentia E C eſt baſis vera. Caſuum autem aggregatum, ſcilicet A C, baſim alternam vocamus.

## Propoſitio 6.

*In obliquangulis ſumma logarithmorũ aggregati & differentiæ crurũ, eſt æqualis ſummæ Logarithmorum baſium, veræ, & alternæ,*

Quia baſis vera ſe habet ad aggregatum crurum, vt differentia crurum ad baſim alternam: Ideo (per prop. 5. cap. 2. lib. 1.) neceſſariò concludimus, baſium logarithmos æquari logarithmis aggregati & differentiæ crurum, vt ſupra.

## Corollarium.

*Vnde ex obliquangulo datorum laterum, fiunt duo rectangula notarum hypotenuſarum cum altero cuiuſque crure, quæ (per 2. huius) reliquas etiam omnes obliquanguli partes notas reddunt.*

Nam addito logarithmo aggregati crurum ad logarithmum differentiæ crurum, & hinc ablato logarithmo baſis veræ, proueniet logarithmus baſis alternæ, per prop. 4. cap. 2. & probl. 3. cap. 5. lib. 1. Harum itaque baſium ſemi-ag-